

KARIBU

JINA

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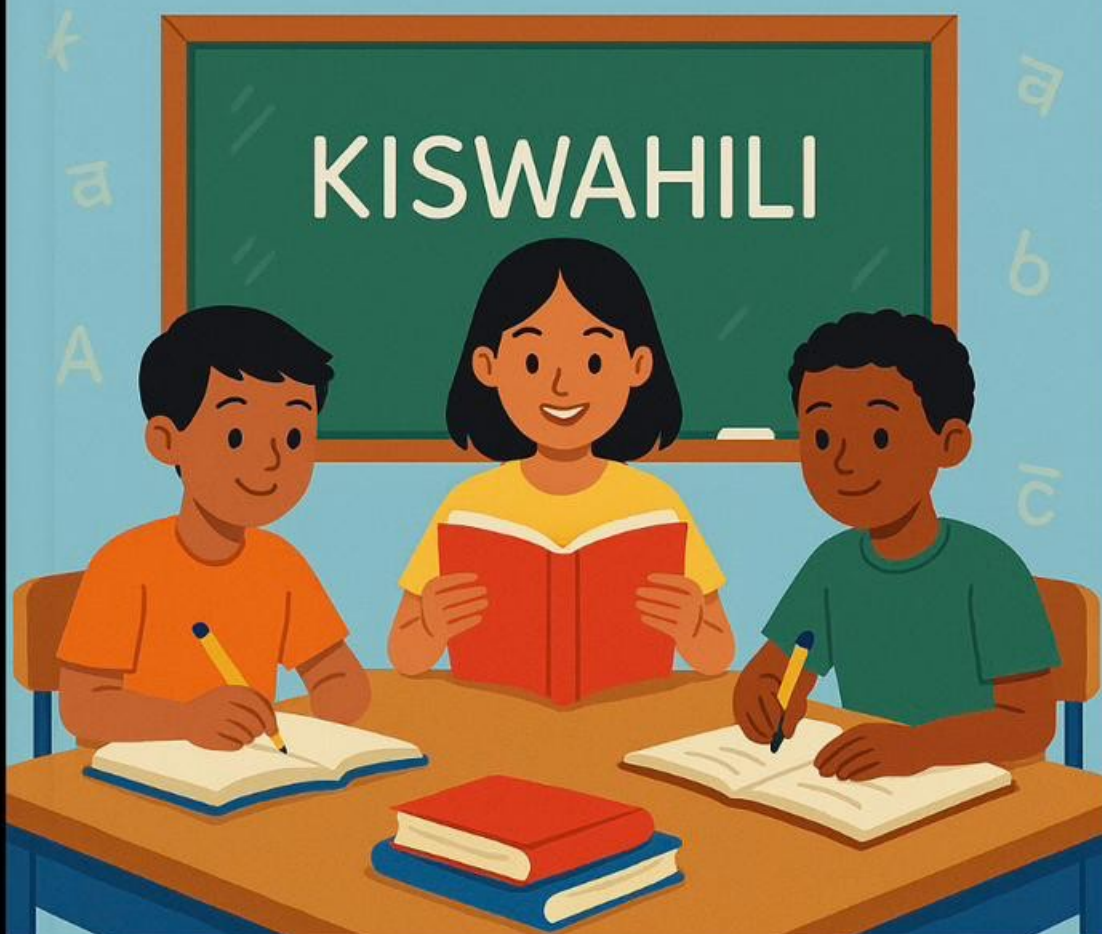
HABARI

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# MSINGI WA KISWAHILI

## SAFARI YA UJUZI



**HAMZA MUGENI**

# **MSINGI WA KISWAHILI SAFARI YA UJUZI**

## **Chapter 1: Utangulizi wa Kiswahili (Introduction to Kiswahili)**

This chapter introduces you to the Kiswahili language, focusing on basic greetings and self-introduction—essential tools for everyday communication.

### **1. WHAT IS KISWAHILI?**

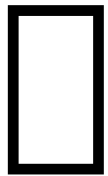
Kiswahili is one of the most widely spoken languages in East and Central Africa. It is the national or official language in countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and Mozambique.

It's a friendly, expressive language used in schools, communities, media, and even government offices.

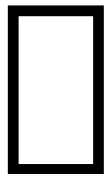
## **1.1 Objectives of this Chapter**

By the end of this chapter, you should be able to:

- Understand the importance of Kiswahili.
- Greet someone politely at different times of the day.
- Introduce yourself in Kiswahili.
- Ask and answer simple personal questions.

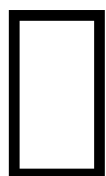


## **2. SALAMU (GREETINGS)**



### **2.1 Greetings of the Day**

| <b>Kiswahili</b> | <b>English</b>  | <b>When to Use</b>      |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Asubuhi njema    | Good morning    | Early hours (6–11 a.m.) |
| Mchana mwema     | Good afternoon  | Midday to 4 p.m.        |
| Jioni njema      | Good evening    | 4 p.m. to sunset        |
| Usiku mwema      | Good night      | Before going to bed     |
| Habari ya leo?   | How's your day? | General day greeting    |
| Nzuri / Njema    | Fine / Good     | Common response         |



## 2.2 Polite Greetings and Responses

| <b>Greeting</b> | <b>Response</b> |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Hujambo?        | Sijambo         |
| Shikamoo.       | Marahaba        |
| Habari gani?    | Nzuri sana      |
| Salama?         | Salama          |

**Note:**

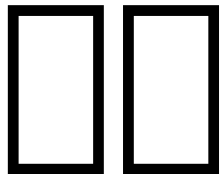
- > Shikamoo is a respectful greeting used for elders or teachers.
- > Marahaba is the proper respectful reply.



## 2.3 Practice Activity

Match the greetings with the correct response:

- |                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. Hujambo?           | nzuri    |
| 2. Shikamoo.          | Nawe pia |
| 3. Habari ya asubuhi? | sijambo  |
| 4. Usiku mwema.       | Marahaba |

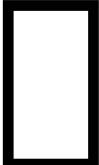


## 3. KUJITAMBULISHA (SELF INTRODUCTION)

## 3.1 Basic Phrases for Introducing Yourself

| <b>Kiswahili</b>    | <b>English</b>      |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Jina langu ni...    | My name is...       |
| Mimi ninaitwa...    | I am called...      |
| Mimi ni mwanafunzi. | I am a student.     |
| Ninaishi...         | I live in...        |
| Nina miaka...       | I am ... years old. |
| Ninatoka...         | I come from...      |
| Ninapenda...        | I like...           |

## 3.2 Sample Conversation (Mazungumzo)

 : Hujambo?

 : Sijambo.

: Unaitwaje?

: Ninaitwa Musa. Na wewe?

: Jina langu ni Abigail.

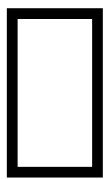
: Unatoka wapi?

: Ninatoka Kampala.

### 3.3 Writing Practice

Fill in the blanks:

1. Jina langu ni \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mimi ni \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Ninaishi \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Nina miaka \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Ninatoka \_\_\_\_\_.



#### **4. CULTURAL TIP**

In Kiswahili-speaking communities, greetings are very important and show respect. Children are taught from a young age to greet elders politely, and conversations often start with friendly exchanges even before the main topic is discussed.

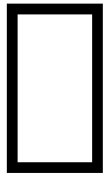
#### **5. CHAPTER SUMMARY**

In this chapter, you have learned:

- What Kiswahili is and where it's spoken.
- How to greet someone during different times of day.



- How to greet elders respectfully.
- How to introduce yourself in Kiswahili.
- How to write and respond to simple questions.



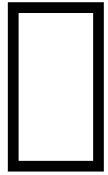
## **Illustration Tips**

Friendly Kids Greeting: Draw children waving and saying “Hujambo!” and “Shikamoo.”

- Name Tags: Kids holding signs with “Jina langu ni...” and a blank for names.

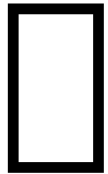
- Time-of-Day Scenes: Picture of a sunrise (Asubuhi), sun high (Mchana), sunset (Jioni), and moon (Usiku).

- Dialogue Bubbles: Two kids having a short introduction conversation in speech bubbles.



## **Chapter 2: Nambari na Saa**

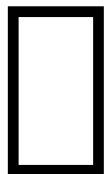
### **(Numbers and Time)**



### **Objectives**

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Count from 1 to 20 in Kiswahili.
- Say their age and ask others how old they are.
- Ask and tell the time in Kiswahili.
- Use numbers in real-life contexts like the classroom and at home.



### **1. NAMBARI (NUMBERS)**

## 1.1 Numbers 1-20

| <b>Nambari</b> | <b>Kiswahili</b> | <b>English</b> |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1              | Moja             | One            |
| 2              | Mbili            | Two            |
| 3              | Tatu             | Three          |
| 4              | Nne              | Four           |
| 5              | Tano             | Five           |
| 6              | Sita             | Six            |
| 7              | Saba             | Seven          |
| 8              | Nane             | Eight          |
| 9              | Tisa             | Nine           |
| 10             | Kumi             | Ten            |
| 11             | Kumi na moja     | Eleven         |
| 12             | Kumi na mbili    | Twelve         |
| 13             | Kumi na tatu     | Thirteen       |
| 14             | Kumi na nne      | Fourteen       |
| 15             | Kumi na tano     | Fifteen        |
| 16             | Kumi na sita     | Sixteen        |
| 17             | Kumi na saba     | Seventeen      |
| 18             | Kumi na nane     | Eighteen       |
| 19             | Kumi na tisa     | Nineteen       |
| 20             | Ishirini         | Twenty         |
| 30             | Thelathini       | Thirty         |
| 40             | Arobaini         | Forty          |
| 50             | Hamsini          | Fifty          |
| 60             | Sitini           | Sixty          |
| 70             | Sabini           | Seventy        |
| 80             | Themanini        | Eighty         |

|     |          |             |
|-----|----------|-------------|
| 90  | Tisini   | Ninety      |
| 100 | Mia Moja | One Hundred |

## 1.2 Using Numbers in Sentences

- Nina kaka wawili. – I have two brothers.
- Darasa letu lina wanafunzi kumi. – Our class has ten students.
- Ninataka vitabu vitano. – I want five books.

### Quick Activity: Match and Write

**Match and write the Kiswahili number with its English meaning :**

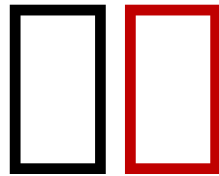
- |                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1. Mbili        | Fifteen |
| 2. Sita         | Two     |
| 3. Kumi na tano | Twenty  |
| 4. Ishirini     | six     |

Write three sentences using different numbers from above

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**SAA (TIME)**

## 2.1 Kiswahili Clock System

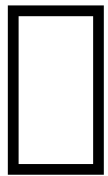
Kiswahili time begins at sunrise (around 6:00 a.m.). This means:

- Saa moja asubuhi = 7:00 a.m.
- Saa mbili asubuhi = 8:00 a.m.
- ...and so on.

| <b>Kiswahili Time</b> | <b>English Equivalent</b> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Saa moja asubuhi      | 7:00 a.m.                 |
| Saa mbili asubuhi     | 8:00 a.m.                 |
| Saa tatu              | 9:00 a.m.                 |
| Saa saba mchana       | 1:00 p.m.                 |
| Saa kumi jioni        | 4:00 p.m.                 |
| Saa mbili usiku       | 8:00 p.m.                 |

## 2.2 Phrases to Talk About Time

| <b>Kiswahili</b>            | <b>English</b>       |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Saa ngapi sasa?             | What time is it now? |
| Saa ni saa...               | The time is...       |
| Ninalala saa...             | I sleep at...        |
| Ninasoma saa mbili asubuhi. | I study at 8:00 a.m. |



### **Activity: Tell the Time**

Look at the clock (can be teacher-drawn or imagined) and say:

- Saa ngapi sasa?
- Write your answer: Saa mbili asubuhi.

Make five sentences using different times of day.

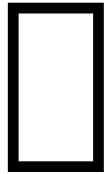
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## **Class Fun Game**

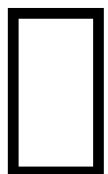
What's the Number or Time?

The teacher says a number or time in English.

Students respond in Kiswahili.

### **Example:**

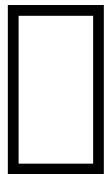
- Teacher: "Nine"
- Student: "Tisa"
- Teacher: "1:00 p.m."
- Student: "Saa saba mchana"



## **Chapter Summary**

In this chapter, you learned:

- Numbers 1–20 in Kiswahili
- How to ask for and say the time
- How to use numbers in everyday sentences
- The unique Kiswahili clock system



## **Illustration Ideas**

- Number Line: Colorful line from 1–20 with Kiswahili numbers.
- Kiswahili Clock Face: Mark “Saa moja” through “Saa kumi na mbili” around a clock.
- Daily Routine Chart: Student brushing teeth at “saa moja asubuhi,” eating lunch at “saa saba,” sleeping at “saa tatu usiku.”

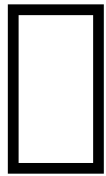


- Flashcards: Number cards with matching items (e.g., “Mbili” and ☐☐)



## **Chapter 3: FAMILIA**

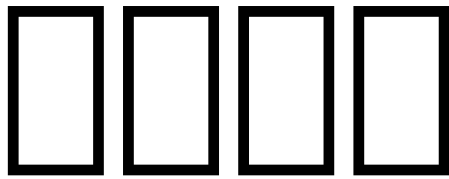
(Family Members and Describing Relationships)



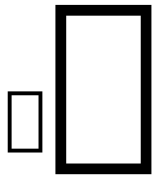
### **Objectives**

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Name common family members in Kiswahili.
- Ask and answer simple questions about family.
- Describe family relationships using basic sentences.

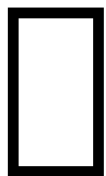


## 1. WANAFAMILIA (FAMILY MEMBERS)

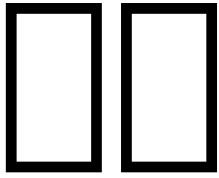


### 1.1 Vocabulary - Family Members

| <b>Kiswahili</b> | <b>English</b>   |
|------------------|------------------|
| Baba             | Father           |
| Mama             | Mother           |
| Dada             | Sister           |
| Kaka             | Brother          |
| Babu             | Grandfather      |
| Bibi             | Grandmother      |
| Mjomba           | Uncle (maternal) |
| Shangazi         | Aunt (paternal)  |
| Binamu           | Cousin           |
| Mjukuu           | Grandchild       |

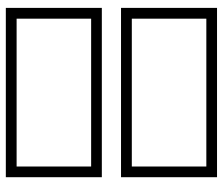


### 1.2 Listening and Speaking Practice



**Repeat after your teacher:**

- Mama
- Baba
- Dada
- Kaka
- Bibi
- Babu

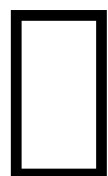


## **2. Asking and Talking About Family**

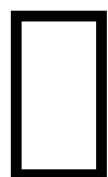
### **2.1 Asking Questions**

| <b>Kiswahili</b>       | <b>English</b>                |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Huyu ni nani?          | Who is this?                  |
| Huyu ni baba yangu.    | This is my father.            |
| Una dada wangapi?      | How many sisters do you have? |
| Nina dada wawili.      | I have two sisters.           |
| Je, una kaka?          | Do you have a brother?        |
| Ndio, nina kaka mmoja. | Yes, I have one brother.      |

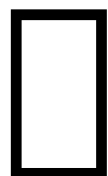
## 2.2 Sample Dialogue



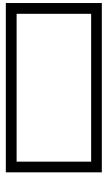
: Huyu ni nani?



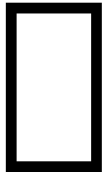
: Huyu ni kaka yangu.



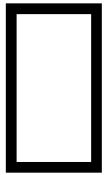
: Una dada wangapi?



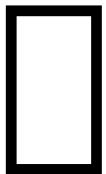
: Nina dada watatu.



: Je, una bibi?



: Ndio, nina bibi mmoja.



## **2.3 Sentence Writing Practice**

Fill in the blanks:

1. Huyu ni \_\_\_\_\_yangu. (my mother)
2. Nina kaka \_\_\_\_\_ (two brothers)

3. Je, una \_\_\_\_\_? (a sister)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ ni mjomba wangu. (He is my uncle)

### **3. Grammar Focus: Possession with “yangu” (my)**

| <b>Person</b> | <b>Kiswahili Example</b> | <b>English Translation</b> |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| My father     | Baba yangu               | My father                  |
| My mother     | Mama yangu               | My mother                  |
| My brother    | Kaka yangu               | My brother                 |
| My sister     | Dada yangu               | My sister                  |

## **4.0 Activities**

### **Match the Word**

Match Kiswahili words with English meaning:

1. Baba

(a) Sister

2. Dada

(b) Cousin

3. Babu

(c) Father

4. Mjomba

(d) Grandfather

5. Binamu

(e) Uncle

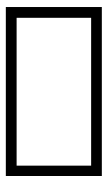


## **Create Your Family Tree (Mti wa**

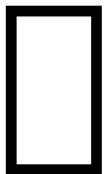
### **Familia)**

Draw your family tree and label each member in Kiswahili.

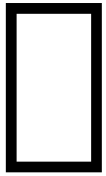
### **Example:**



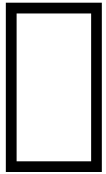
- Mimi



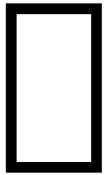
- Mama yangu



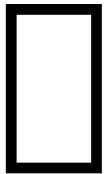
- Baba yangu



- Dada yangu



- Babu



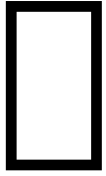
- Bibi



## **Chapter Summary**

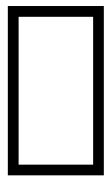
In this chapter, you learned:

- Vocabulary for family members in Kiswahili.
- How to ask and answer questions about family.
- How to describe your family and relationships.



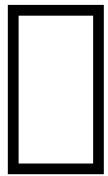
## Illustration Tips

- Family Tree Diagram: A sample tree showing parents, siblings, and grandparents labeled in Kiswahili.
- Family Portraits: Stick-figure or cartoon-style family with labels (Baba, Mama, Dada...).
- Speech Bubbles: “Huyu ni dada yangu.” “Nina kaka wawili.”



## **chapter 4:**

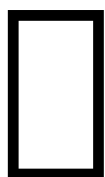
# **RANGI (COLORS AND DESCRIBING OBJECTS)**



## **Objectives**

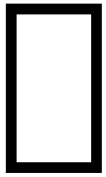
By the end of this chapter, students should be able to:

- Name common colors in Kiswahili.
- Identify colors of everyday objects.
- Use Kiswahili colors in short descriptive sentences.



## 1. Rangi za Msingi (Basic Colors)

| Kiswahili         | English | Example in Kiswahili Sentence                    |
|-------------------|---------|--|
| Rangi nyekundu    | Red     | Ua hili ni rangi nyekundu. (This flower is red.) |
| Rangi ya buluu    | Blue    | Daftari langu ni rangi ya buluu.                 |
| Rangi ya kijani   | Green   | Mmea una rangi ya kijani                         |
| Rangi ya manjano  | Yellow  | Gari lina rangi ya manjano.                      |
| Nyeusi            | Black   | Kalamu ni nyeusi.                                |
| Nyeupe            | White   | Karatasi ni nyeupe.                              |
| Rangi ya kahawia  | Brown   | Meza ni rangi ya kahawia.                        |
| Rangi ya zambarau | Purple  | Mrembo alivaa nguo ya zambarau                   |
| Rangi ya waridi   | Pink    | Mpira ni rangi ya waridi.                        |
| Rangi ya kijivu   | Grey    | Jengo ni rangi ya kijivu.                        |



## **2. Sentence Structure for Describing Objects**

### **Structure:**

[Object] + ni + [color]

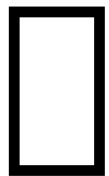
### **Examples:**

- Kalamu ni nyeusi. (The pen is black.)
- Koti ni rangi ya kijani. (The coat is green.)
- Ua ni rangi ya waridi. (The flower is pink.)

### 3. Ask and Answer About Colors

| Kiswahili Question              | Translation               |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Hii ni rangi gani?              | What color is this?       |
| Ni rangi ya buluu.              | It is blue.               |
| Je, penseli ni ya rangi gani?   | What color is the pencil? |
| Penseli ni ya rangi ya manjano. | The pencil is yellow.     |

### 4.0 Class Activities



#### 4.1 Color It Right!

**Instructions:** Color the following objects and write the correct Kiswahili sentence:

1. A red apple → Tunda ni rangi nyekundu.
2. A blue book → \_\_\_\_\_

3. A yellow pencil → \_\_\_\_\_

4. A green leaf → \_\_\_\_\_

## 4.2 Match the Color Name

Match Kiswahili color words to the English names:

1. Rangi ya kahawia

White

2. Nyeupe

Green

3. Rangi ya kijani

Blue

4. Rangi ya buluu

Brown



## 4.3 Create Sentences

Write 3 sentences describing your classroom items with their colors.

## Example:

Kitabu changu ni rangi ya kijivu.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## □ Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you have learned:

- The names of common colors in Kiswahili.
- How to ask and answer questions about color.
- How to describe objects using color words.

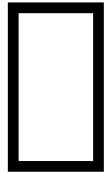


### Illustration Tips

- Color Chart: Simple boxes or circles labeled with Kiswahili color names.
- Everyday Objects in Color: Draw colored versions of books, pens, flowers, fruits, etc., with space for students to label.



- Speech Bubbles: Show a student asking, “Hii ni rangi gani?” and another replying with “Ni rangi ya manjano!”



## **chapter 5: CHAKULA NA KINYWAJI**

**(FOOD AND DRINK)**



### **Objectives**

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Name common foods and drinks in Kiswahili.
- Express likes and dislikes about food and drinks.
- Use simple sentences to talk about meals.



## 1. Msamiati (Vocabulary)

### 1.1 Common Foods (Chakula)

| <b>Kiswahili</b> | <b>English</b>       |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Ugali            | Stiff maize porridge |
| Wali             | Rice                 |
| Samaki           | Fish                 |
| Nyama            | Meat                 |
| Mboga            | Vegetables           |
| Maharagwe        | Beans                |
| Chapati          | Flatbread            |
| Mayai            | Eggs                 |
| Matunda          | Fruits               |
| Mkate            | Bread                |

### 1.2 Common Drinks (Vinywaji)

| <b>Kiswahili</b> | <b>English</b> |
|------------------|----------------|
| Maji             | Water          |

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| Maziwa | Milk   |
| Juisi  | Juice  |
| Soda   | Soda   |
| Chai   | Tea    |
| Kahawa | Coffee |



## 2. Talking About Food

### 2.1 Expressing Likes and Dislikes

| <b>Kiswahili</b>                   | <b>English</b>            |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ninapenda wali.                    | I like rice.              |
| Sipendi chai.                      | I don't like tea.         |
| Ninakunywa maziwa kila siku.       | I drink milk every day.   |
| Chakula changu kipendwa ni samaki. | My favorite food is fish. |

### 2.2 Asking and Answering

1. Unapenda chakula gani? – What food do you like?

Napenda wali na maharagwe. – I like rice and beans.

2. Unakunywa nini? – What are you drinking?

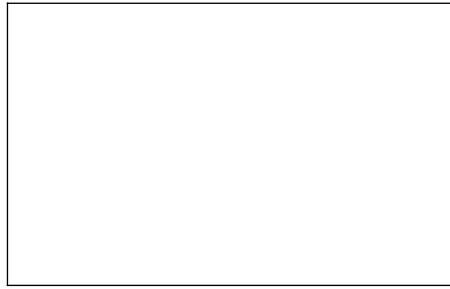
Ninakunywa maji. – I’m drinking water.

## **3.0 Activities**

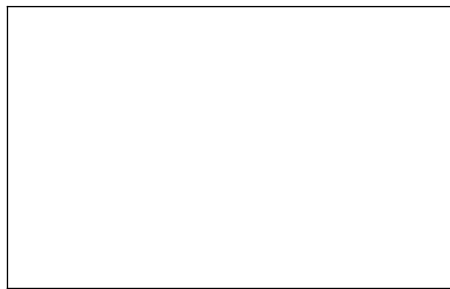
### **3.1 Match the Word to the Picture**

Draw or view pictures of:

Ugali



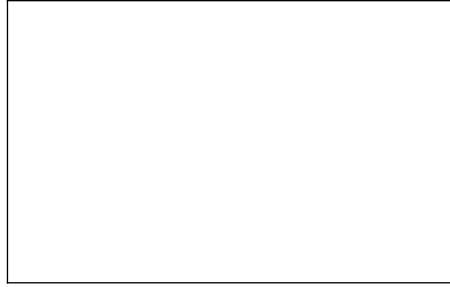
Chai



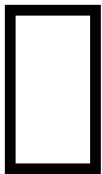
Samaki



Juisi

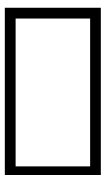


Students match Kiswahili names to the correct food or drink.



### **3.2 Fill in the Blanks**

1. Ninapenda \_\_\_\_\_ (tea)
2. Sipendi \_\_\_\_\_ (bread)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ni chakula changu kipendwa. (Fish)
4. Ninakunywa \_\_\_\_\_ kila asubuhi. (milk)

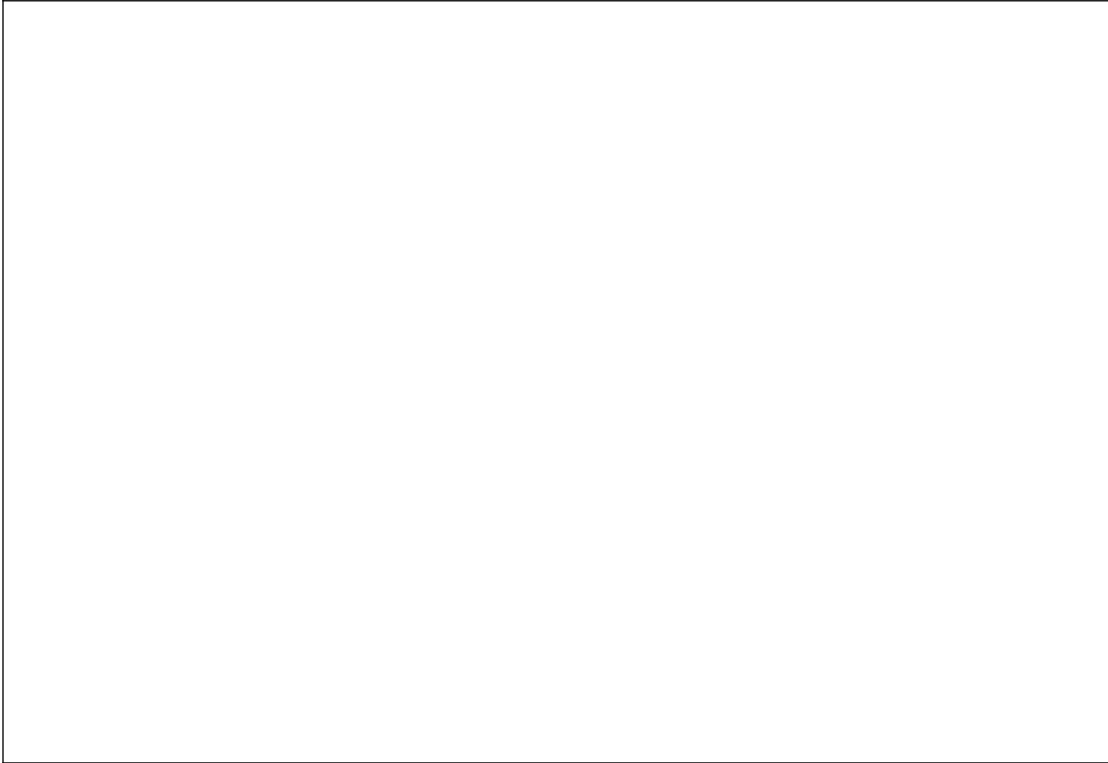


### **3.3 My Meal**

Draw and label your favorite meal with at least:

- 1 main food
- 1 drink

Then write two sentences about your meal in Kiswahili.



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Chapter Summary**

In this chapter, you learned:

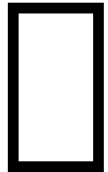
- Common vocabulary for food and drinks.
- How to talk about what you like or don't like.
- How to write simple sentences about meals.



## **Illustration Tips**

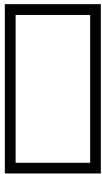
- Meal Plate: Divide a plate into sections and label “ugali,” “mboga,” “samaki.”
- Drink Bottles/Mugs: Show cartoon-style drinks with labels (maji, chai, juisi).
- Speech Bubbles: Show students saying “Napenda wali!” or “Sipendi soda.”





## **Chapter 6: Mavazi**

### **(Clothing and Describing What People Wear)**



### **Objectives**

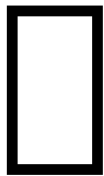
By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Name common clothing items in Kiswahili.
- Describe what they and others are wearing.
- Ask and answer questions about clothes.



## 1.0 Msamiati (Vocabulary - Clothing Items)

| Kiswahili | English     |
|-----------|-------------|
| Shati     | Shirt       |
| Suruali   | Trousers    |
| Sketi     | Skirt       |
| Gauni     | Dress       |
| Kofia     | Hat/Cap     |
| Viatu     | Shoes       |
| Raba      | Sneakers    |
| Koti      | Jacket/Coat |
| Fulana    | T-shirt     |
| Soksi     | Socks       |



## 2. Speaking About Clothes

### 2.1 Sample Sentences

Ninavaa shati. – I am wearing a shirt.

Ana suruali nyeusi. – He has black trousers.

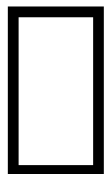
Mwalimu amevaa koti. – The teacher is wearing a coat.

Viatu vyangu ni vya rangi ya kahawia. – My shoes are brown.

## 2.2 Asking and Answering

| <b>Kiswahili</b>            | <b>English</b>              |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Unavaa nini leo?            | What are you wearing today? |
| Ninavaa gauni jekundu.      | I'm wearing a red dress.    |
| Je, umependa suruali yangu? | Do you like my trousers?    |
| Ndio, ni nzuri.             | Yes, they are nice.         |

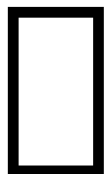
## 3. Activities



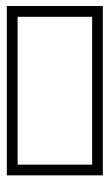
### 3.1 Color and Label

Draw different clothes (shirt, skirt, shoes, etc.) and label them in Kiswahili.

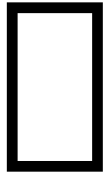
Example:



= Shati



= Suruali



= Gauni

### **3.2 Match the Items**

Match Kiswahili clothing names to their English meanings:

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. Viatu | Hat   |
| 2. Gauni | Shoes |
| 3. Soksi | Dress |
| 4. Kofia | Socks |



### **3.3 Describe Yourself**

Write 3 sentences about what you are wearing today.

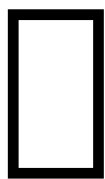
**Example:**

- Ninavaa fulana nyeupe.
- Nina suruali ya buluu.
- Viatu vyangu ni vyeusi.

## Chapter Summary

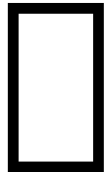
In this chapter, you learned:

- Common clothing vocabulary in Kiswahili.
- How to describe clothes using color and simple phrases.
- How to ask and respond about what people are wearing.



## Illustration Tips

- Dress-Up Characters: A cartoon figure with clothes you can label (Shati, suruali, viatu).
- Color & Wear: A character in different outfits with colors to identify and describe.
- Speech Bubbles: “Ninavaa shati la kijani.” / “Je, unapenda gauni langu?”



## **Chapter 7: Shughuli za Kila Siku**

### **(Daily Activities: Basic Verbs and Talking About Routines)**



### **Objectives**

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Identify basic action verbs for daily routines.
- Talk about their typical day in Kiswahili.
- Ask and answer questions about daily activities.

### **1. Msamiati (Vocabulary - Daily Activities)**

| <b>Kiswahili</b> | <b>English</b> |
|------------------|----------------|
| Kuamka           | To wake up     |

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Kuoga          | To bathe        |
| Kula           | To eat          |
| Kunywa         | To drink        |
| Kuvaa          | To dress        |
| Kwenda shuleni | To go to school |
| Kusoma         | To read/study   |
| Kucheza        | To play         |
| Kulala         | To sleep        |
| Kusafisha      | To clean        |



## **2. Sentence Patterns - Talking About Routines**

### **Simple Sentences**

1. Ninaamka saa kumi na mbili. – I wake up at 6:00 a.m.
2. Ninaoga kila asubuhi. – I bathe every morning.
3. Ninakula chakula cha mchana saa saba. – I eat lunch at 1:00 p.m.
4. Ninalala saa nne usiku. – I sleep at 10:00 p.m.

## 2.2 Talking About Your Day (My Daily Routine)

### Mfano (Example):

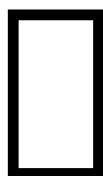
1. Asubuhi ninaamka, ninaoga, kisha ninakula kiamsha kinywa.
2. Baadaye, ninavaa na kwenda shuleni. Shuleni ninasoma na kucheza na marafiki.
3. Jioni narudi nyumbani, ninasoma, ninakula chakula cha jioni, halafu ninalala.

## 2.3 Asking and Answering

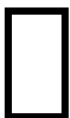
| Kiswahili              | English                        |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Unafanya nini asubuhi? | What do you do in the morning? |



|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ninaamka na kuoga.       | I wake up and bathe.    |
| Unalala saa ngapi?       | What time do you sleep? |
| Ninalala saa tatu usiku. | I sleep at 9:00 p.m.    |



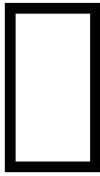
### 3. Class Activities



#### 3.1 Match Verbs to Actions

Match these Kiswahili verbs to their English meanings:

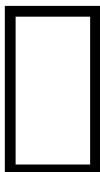
- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. Kuoga  | To eat   |
| 2. Kulala | To read  |
| 3. Kusoma | To sleep |
| 4. Kula   | To bathe |



### 3.2 Create a Daily Routine Chart

Fill in your daily schedule in Kiswahili.

| Muda (Time)       | Shughuli (Activity) |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Saa kumi na mbili | Ninaamka            |
| Saa moja          | _____               |
| Saa tatu          | _____               |
| Saa saba          | _____               |
| Saa tatu usiku    | _____               |



### 3.3 Speaking Practice

In pairs, ask each other:

Unamka saa ngapi?

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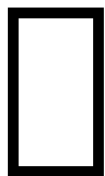
Unapenda kufanya nini baada shule?\_

---

## **Chapter Summary**

In this chapter, you learned:

- Key verbs used in daily routines.
- Key verbs used in daily routines.
- How to describe their typical day in Kiswahili.
- How to ask and answer questions about everyday activities.



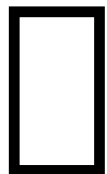
## **Illustration Tips**

- Routine Clock: A clock showing different times with daily tasks like brushing teeth, reading, eating.
- Comic Strip Style: A character's full day in 4–6 boxes showing “kuamka,” “kuvaa,” “kwenda shuleni,” etc., with captions.
- Verb Chart: Fun icons for each verb like a fork for “kula,” a bed for “kulala.”

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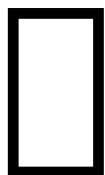
## **Chapter 8: Mahali na Mwelekeo (Places and Direction)**



### **Objectives**

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Name common and important places in Kiswahili.
- Ask for directions politely.
- Give basic directions using location vocabulary.



## 1. Msamiati (Vocabulary)

### 1.1 Important Places (Mahali Muhimu)

| Kiswahili        | English        |
|------------------|----------------|
| Shule            | School         |
| Soko             | Market         |
| Hospitali        | Hospital       |
| Kanisa           | Church         |
| Msikiti          | Mosque         |
| Nyumba           | House          |
| Kituo cha basi   | Bus station    |
| Duka             | Shop           |
| Maktaba          | Library        |
| Kituo cha polisi | Police station |

### 1.2 Direction Words (Maneno ya Mwelekeo)

| Kiswahili     | English        |
|---------------|----------------|
| Kulia         | Right          |
| Kushoto       | Left           |
| Moja kwa moja | Straight ahead |
| Karibu        | Near           |
| Mbali         | Far            |

|       |         |
|-------|---------|
| Geuka | Turn    |
| Panda | Go up   |
| Shuka | Go down |
| Pita  | Pass    |
| Kona  | Corner  |



## **2.0 Asking and Giving Directions**

### **2.1 Common Questions**

Samahani, shule iko wapi? – Excuse me, where is the school?

Ninawezaje kufika sokoni? – How can I get to the market?

Duka liko karibu na nini? – What is the shop near?

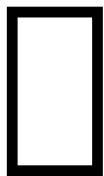
### **2.2 Giving Directions**

Nenda moja kwa moja. – Go straight ahead.

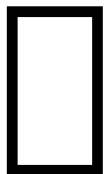
Geuka kulia kwenye kona. – Turn right at the corner.

Shule iko karibu na hospitali. – The school is near the hospital.

Duka liko upande wa kushoto. – The shop is on the left side.



### **3.0 Class Activities**



### **3.1 Match the Place**

Match Kiswahili names to English meanings:

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kanisa           | Shop           |
| 2. Duka             | Library        |
| 3. Kituo cha polisi | Police station |
| 4. Maktaba          | Church         |



### 3.2 Fill the Gaps

1. Geuka \_\_\_\_\_ (left)
2. Nenda \_\_\_\_\_ (straight)
3. Hospitali iko \_\_\_\_\_ na shule. (near)
4. Soko liko upande wa \_\_\_\_\_ (right)



### 3.3 Dialogue Practice

Ask and Answer in pairs:

Unakaa karibu na nini?

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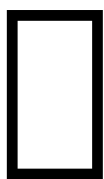
Je, kanisa liko wapi?

---

Ninawezaje kufika maktaba?

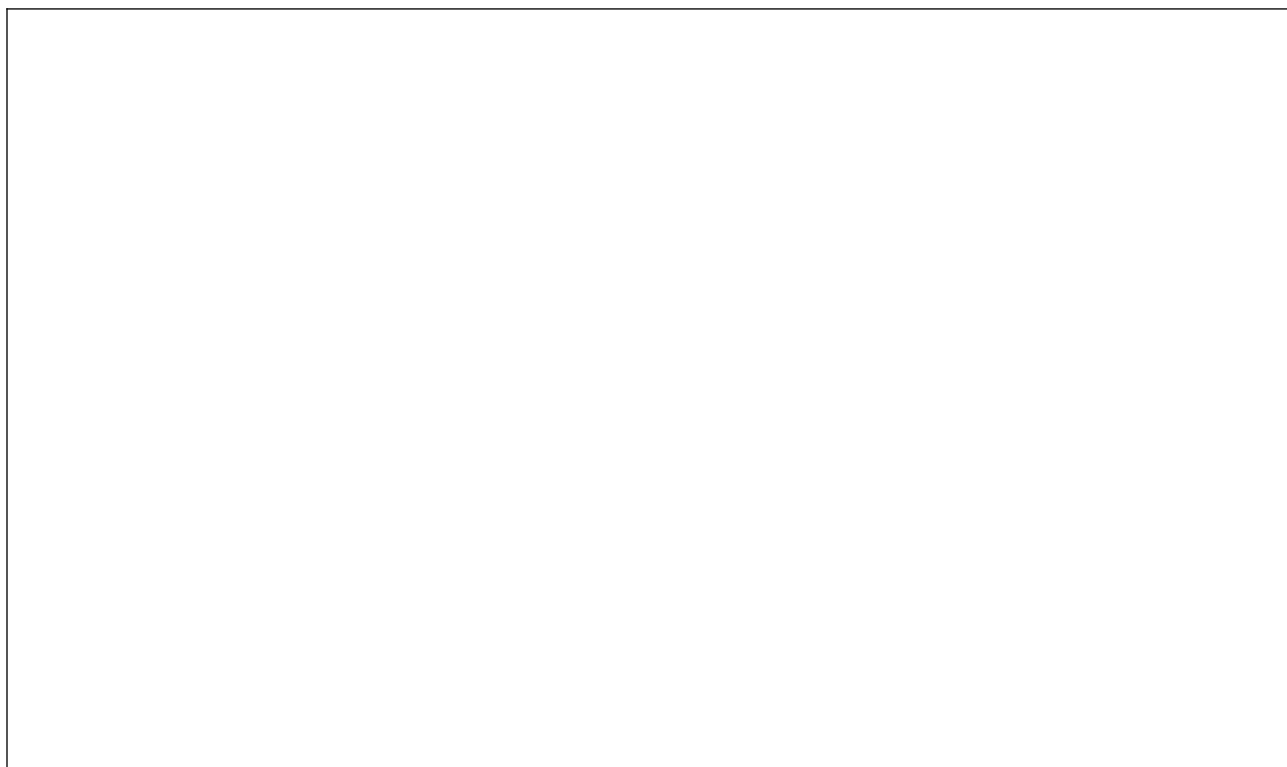
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### **3.4 Map Activity**

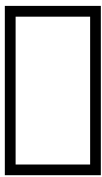
Draw a simple town map with key places (shule, soko, duka, hospitali, maktaba) and practice giving directions.



### **Chapter Summary**

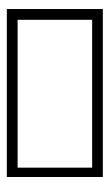
In this chapter, you learned:

- Vocabulary for key public places.
- Useful phrases for asking and giving directions.
- How to describe locations and use direction words.

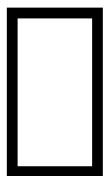


## **Illustration Tips**

- Mini Town Map: Simple sketch with labeled locations like "shule," "duka," "kanisa."
- Direction Arrows: Arrows with labels like "kulia," "kushoto," "moja kwa moja."
- Street Dialogue: Two cartoon characters — one asking, one giving directions with speech bubbles.



## **Chapter 9: Hali ya Hewa (Weather)**



### **Objectives**

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Understand and use weather-related vocabulary in Kiswahili.
- Discuss the current weather.

- Learn phrases used to describe the weather in different seasons.



## **1.0 Msamiati (Vocabulary)**

### **1.1 Weather Terms (Maneno ya Hali ya Hewa)**

| <b>Kiswahili</b> | <b>English</b> |
|------------------|----------------|
| Jua              | Sun            |
| Mvua             | Rain           |
| Baridi           | Cold           |
| Joto             | Hot            |
| Upepo            | Wind           |
| Mawingu          | Clouds         |
| Kivuli           | Shade          |
| Mvua ya msimu    | Seasonal rain  |
| Ujoto            | Warmth         |
| Theluji          | Snow           |

|

### **1.2 Weather Phrases (Misemo ya Hali ya Hewa)**

| <b>Kiswahili</b>       | <b>English</b>               |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Leo kuna jua.          | Today it's sunny             |
| Leo kuna mvua          | Today it's raining.          |
| Kuna upepo mkubwa.     | There is strong wind.        |
| Hali ya hewa ni baridi | The weather is cold.         |
| Joto ni kali leo.      | It's very hot today.         |
| Kuna mawingu angani.   | There are clouds in the sky. |
| Hali ya hewa ni nzuri. | The weather is nice.         |



## **2.0 Talking about the Weather**

### **2.1 Common Questions & Answers**

- Habari za leo? Hali ya hewa vipi?  
(How is the weather today?)
  - Leo kuna mvua. (Today it is raining.)
- Je, kuna jua?  
(Is it sunny?)
  - Ndiyo, kuna jua. (Yes, it is sunny.)

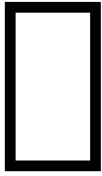
- Hali ya hewa inabadilika leo.  
(The weather is changing today.)
- Ndio, kuna mawingu sasa. (Yes, there are clouds now.)

## **2.2 Describing the Weather in Different Seasons**

- Majira ya joto (Summer):
  - Joto ni kali sana. (It's very hot.)
  - Kuna upepo mwepesi. (There is a light breeze.)
- Majira ya mvua (Rainy Season):
  - Mvua inanyesha kila siku. (It rains every day.)
  - Nahitaji mvua. (I need rain.)
- Majira ya baridi (Winter):
  - Hali ya hewa ni baridi sana. (It's very cold.)
  - Theluji inashuka. (It's snowing.)
- Majira ya vuli (Autumn):
  - Hali ya hewa ni nzuri na baridi kidogo. (The weather is nice and slightly cold.)
  - Mawingu yapo angani. (There are clouds in the sky.)



### **3.0 Class Activities**



### **3.1 Match the Weather Word to its Meaning**

#### **Kiswahili**

#### **English**

Mvua

Clouds

Joto

Rain

Upepo

Snow

Theluji

Wind

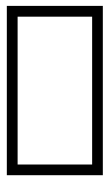
Mawingu

Hot



### **3.2 Fill in the Gaps**

1. Leo kuna \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
2. Hali ya hewa ni \_\_\_\_\_ (cold).
3. Kuna \_\_\_\_\_ (wind) mkubwa leo.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (It's) joto leo.
5. Kuna \_\_\_\_\_ (clouds) angani.



### **3.3 Dialogue Practice**

#### **Ask and Answer in pairs:**

Q1: Leo hali ya hewa vipi?

A1: \_\_\_\_\_ (weather).

Q2: Je, kuna mvua?

A2: \_\_\_\_\_ (yes/no).

Q3: Hali ya hewa inabadilika leo?

A3: \_\_\_\_\_ (yes/no).





### **3.4 Weather Forecast Role Play**

in pairs or small groups, play the role of weather forecasters. Use the vocabulary and phrases learned to give a short weather forecast for the next day.

#### **Example:**

- Kila mtu anafuatilia hali ya hewa. (Everyone is following the weather.)
- Leo tutakuwa na jua. (Today we will have sun.)
- Hali ya hewa itakuwa baridi usiku. (The weather will be cold at night.)

### **Chapter Summary**

In this chapter, students learned:

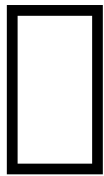
- Common weather-related vocabulary.
- How to describe the weather in different seasons.
- How to ask and respond to questions about the weather.

- How to participate in simple conversations and role plays related to the weather.



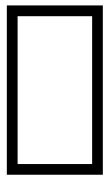
## **Illustration Tips**

- Weather Icons: Use simple drawings like a sun, rain, snowflakes, clouds, and wind for visual understanding.
- Seasonal Illustrations: A picture for each season (sunny summer, rainy season, snow in winter, autumn leaves).
- Weather Dialogue: Draw two characters talking about the weather, with speech bubbles saying "Leo kuna mvua" or "Hali ya hewa ni joto."



## **Chapter 10: Wanyama**

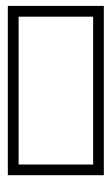
**(Animals: Common Animals & Describing Animals)**



### **Objectives**

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Identify and name common animals in Kiswahili.
- Describe animals using simple adjectives.
- Form simple sentences about animals' colors, sizes, and behaviors.



## **1. Msamiati (Vocabulary - Common Animals)**

### **1.1 Domestic Animals (Wanyama wa kufugwa)**

| <b>Kiswahili</b> | <b>English</b> |
|------------------|----------------|
| Mbwa             | Dog            |
| Paka             | Cat            |
| Ng'ombe          | Cow            |
| Kuku             | Chicken        |
| Mbuzi            | Goat           |
| Farasi           | Horse          |

### **1.2 Wild Animals (Wanyama wa porini)**

| <b>Kiswahili</b> | <b>English</b> |
|------------------|----------------|
| Simba            | Lion           |

|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| Tembo      | Elephant |
| Chui       | Leopard  |
| Twiga      | Giraffe  |
| Nyani      | Baboon   |
| Pundamilia | Zebra    |



## 2.0 Describing Animals

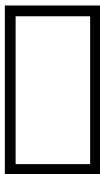
### 2.1 Adjectives to Describe Animals

|           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Kiswahili | English         |
| Mkubwa    | Big             |
| Mdogo     | Small           |
| Mweupe    | White           |
| Mweusi    | Black           |
| Mrefu     | Tall/long       |
| Mfupi     | Short           |
| Mzuri     | Beautiful/ Nice |
| Mkali     | Fierce          |
| Mpole     | Gentle          |
| Mwepesi   | Fast/light      |

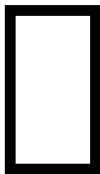


## 2.2 Sentence Patterns

1. Simba ni mkali. – The lion is fierce.
2. Mbwa ni mweusi. – The dog is black.
3. Twiga ni mrefu. – The giraffe is tall.
4. Paka ni mdogo na mpole. – The cat is small and gentle.
5. Tembo ni mkubwa. – The elephant is big.



### **3.0 Class Activities**



### **3.1 Match the Animals**

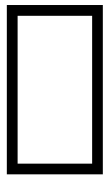
**Match Kiswahili animal names to their English names:**

1. Kuku
2. Chui

Leopard  
Zebra

3. Paka
4. Pundamilia
5. Twiga

Cat  
Chicken  
Giraffe



### 3.2 Fill in the Gaps

1. Ng'ombe ni \_\_\_\_\_ (big).
2. Nyani ni \_\_\_\_\_ (fierce).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ni mrefu sana. (Twiga)
4. Paka ni \_\_\_\_\_ na mweupe.
5. Simba ni mnyama wa \_\_\_\_\_. (porini)



### 3.3 Animal Description Game

Each student picks an animal and gives 2–3 clues (in Kiswahili) to describe it. The class guesses which animal it is.

#### **Example:**

- Ni mkubwa, ana mkia mrefu, ana pembe.  
(Answer: Tembo)



### **3.4 Draw & Describe**

Students draw an animal of their choice and write 2–3 Kiswahili sentences to describe it.

#### **Example:**

- > Huyu ni mbwa.
- > Ana rangi nyeusi.
- > Ni mpole na anapenda kula.



### **Chapter Summary**

In this chapter, students learned:

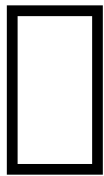
- The names of domestic and wild animals in Kiswahili.
- How to use adjectives to describe animals.
- How to form basic descriptive sentences.



### **Illustration Tips**



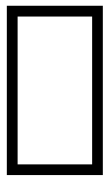
- Animal Flashcards: Each with a picture and name in Kiswahili.
- Zoo or Farm Scene: A colorful spread showing many animals labeled in Kiswahili.
- Animal Faces Game: Match face drawings with Kiswahili names.



## **Chapter 11:**

### **Kazi**

### **(Professions: Different Jobs and Talking About Them)**



## **Objectives**

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Name different professions in Kiswahili.
- Ask and answer questions about what people do.

- Use basic sentence structures to describe someone's job.



## **1.0 Msamiati (Vocabulary)**

### **1.1 Common Professions (Kazi za Kawaida)**

| <b>Kiswahili</b> | <b>English</b>      |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Mwalimu          | Teacher             |
| Daktari          | Doctor              |
| Fundi            | Mechanic/Technician |
| Mkulima          | Farmer              |
| Polisi           | Police officer      |
| Dereva           | Driver              |
| Mpishi           | Cook/Chef           |
| Mhandisi         | Engineer            |
| Muuguzi          | Nurse               |
| Mwanafunzi       | Student             |
| Mwanajeshi       | Soldier             |
| Mlinzi           | Guard               |



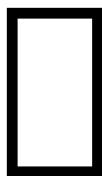
## **2.0 Sentence Structures**

### **2.1 Asking What Someone Does**

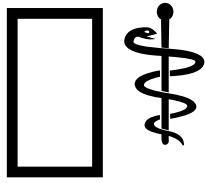
- Unafanya kazi gani? – What work do you do?
- Baba yako ni nani kwa kazi? – What does your father do?
- Anajishughulisha na kazi gani? – What work does he/she do?

### **2.2 Giving Answers**

- Mimi ni mwanafunzi. – I am a student.
- Yeye ni daktari. – He/She is a doctor.
- Mama yangu ni mwalimu. – My mother is a teacher.
- Baba yangu ni dereva wa basi. – My father is a bus driver.



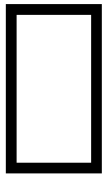
## **3.0 Class Activities**



### 3.1 Match the Job

Match the Kiswahili job title to its English translation:

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. Mwalimu | Police officer |
| 2. Mpishi  | Doctor         |
| 3. Polisi  | Technician     |
| 4. Fundi   | Teacher        |
| 5. Daktari | Chef           |



### 3.2 Practice Asking and Answering

#### Pair work:

Ask your partner:

- Unataka kuwa nani? (Who do you want to be?)
- Baba yako anafanya kazi gani?
- Ungependa kuwa daktari au mwalimu?

Respond using full sentences like:

- Ningependa kuwa mhandisi.
- Baba yangu ni mkulima.



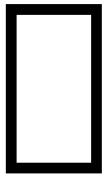
### **3.3 Role Play Activity**

Each student picks a job card and pretends to do that job. Other students ask questions like:

- Wewe ni nani?
- Unafanya kazi gani?

And the student responds:

- Mimi ni daktari. Nasaidia wagonjwa.



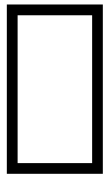
### **3.4 Fill in the Blanks**

1. Mama yangu ni \_\_\_\_\_. (nurse)
2. Yeye ni \_\_\_\_\_. (chef)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ni mtu anayefundisha.  
(teacher)
4. Mimi ni \_\_\_\_\_ wa shule. (student)
5. Baba ni \_\_\_\_\_ wa magari. (driver)

## **Chapter Summary**

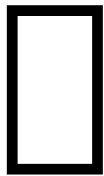
In this chapter, students learned:

- Vocabulary for different professions.
- How to ask and answer questions about work.
- How to talk about their parents' or future jobs.



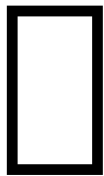
## **Illustration Tips**

- Job Cards: Little drawings of people in work uniforms (police, teacher, chef) labeled in Kiswahili.
- Career Poster: Create a colorful poster with students' dream jobs and sentences in Kiswahili.
- Family Tree with Jobs: Students draw simple family trees and label each member's job in Kiswahili.



## **Chapter 12:**

### **Marudio na Mazoezi (Review and Practice: Key Topics & Conversations)**

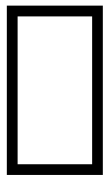


## **Objectives**

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to:

- Recall vocabulary and structures from previous chapters.

- Use Kiswahili confidently in basic conversations.
- Demonstrate understanding through dialogues, role play, and written practice.



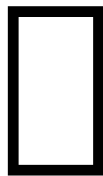
## 1.0 Key Topics Review

**Below is a quick recap of the main topics from Chapters 1-11:**

| <b>Mada</b>                | <b>Mifano / Key Phrases</b>          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Salamu (Greetings)         |                                      |
| Habari gani?,<br>Shikamoo, | Nzuri, Asante                        |
| Utambulisho                | Jina langu ni..., Mimi ni mwanafunzi |
| Nambari na Saa             | Moja, Mbili, Saa moja asubuhi        |
| Familia                    | Mama, Baba, Dada, Ndugu yangu        |
| Rangi                      | Nyekundu, Nyeupe, Gari jekundu       |
| Chakula                    | Ninakula wali, Napenda matunda       |



|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Mavazi                | Shati, Suruali, Navaa<br>kiatu cheusi       |
| Shughuli za Kila Siku | Ninaamka, Ninasoma,<br>Nalala saa nne usiku |
| Maeneo na Mwelekeo    | Hospitali, Sokoni,<br>Nenda kushoto         |
| Hali ya Hewa          | Leo kuna jua, Kuna<br>mvua, Baridi kali     |
| Kazi                  | Mimi ni mwanafunzi,<br>Baba yangu ni dereva |



## **Mazoezi ya Mazungumzo (Practice Conversations)**

### **2.1 Dialogue Practice - Greetings & Self-Introduction**

Samir : Habari gani?

Halima : Nzuri. Jina langu ni Halima. Wewe je?

Samir: Mimi ni Samir. Nina miaka kumi.

Halima : Nafurahi kukutana na wewe.

### **2.2 Dialogue - Talking About the Family**

A: Baba yako anaitwa nani?  
B: Anaitwa Abdul. Yeye ni fundi.  
A: Mama yako ni nani?  
B: Mama ni mwalimu.

### **2.3 Dialogue - Describing the Weather**

A: Leo hali ya hewa ikoje?  
B: Leo kuna mvua na upepo.  
A: Je, utavaa koti?  
B: Ndiyo, nitavaa.

### **2.4 Dialogue - At School**

A: Unapenda somo gani?  
B: Napenda Kiswahili na Hisabati.  
A: Nani ni mwalimu wako wa Kiswahili?  
B: Ni Bi. Aisha.



## **3.0 Written Exercises**

### **3.1 Complete the Sentences**

1. Mimi ni \_\_\_\_\_ wa shule.  
(student)
  2. Rangi ya bendera ni \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, na \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Leo kuna \_\_\_\_\_ angani.
  4. Mama yangu ni \_\_\_\_\_. (doctor)
  5. Saa ngapi unapenda kula chakula cha mchana?
-

### 3.2 Match Words with Topics

| Neno (Word)    | Mada (Topic) |
|----------------|--------------|
| Daktari        | _____        |
| Saa sita       | _____        |
| Mvua           | _____        |
| Rafiki         | _____        |
| Rangi ya buluu | _____        |

### 3.3 Rearrange to Form Correct Sentences

1. ni / jina / langu / Amina

\_\_\_\_\_

2. kula / ninapenda / wali

\_\_\_\_\_

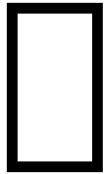
3. baridi / leo / ni

\_\_\_\_\_

4. shati / la / navaa / nyeupe

\_\_\_\_\_

5. ni / fundi / baba yangu



## **Illustration Tips**

- Speech Bubbles: Create cartoon-style conversations using speech bubbles showing students greeting, introducing themselves, and talking about their day.
- Topic Boards: Posters with illustrations for each topic (food, clothes, weather, family) labeled in Kiswahili.
- Map & Compass Drawings: Use arrows and simple maps to help teach direction words (right/left, forward/backward).

## **Chapter Summary**

This chapter reviewed:

- Vocabulary and sentence patterns from the course.
- How to engage in basic conversations in Kiswahili.
- Real-life dialogues for school, family, weather, and personal routines.

# **Engaging, Student-friendly Tasks**

## **□: Salamu (Greetings)**

### **□ Objectives:**

- Learn common Swahili greetings.

- Practice appropriate greetings for different times and situations.

## □ Activities:

### 1. Greeting Role-Play

Pair up and practice greeting each other in various scenarios (morning, afternoon, evening).

### 2. Greeting Match-Up

Match Swahili greetings with their English equivalents.

### 3. Greeting Song

Learn and perform a simple song incorporating common Swahili greetings.

### 4. Greeting Cards

Create greeting cards with Swahili phrases for different occasions.

### 5. Cultural Discussion

Discuss the importance of greetings in Swahili-speaking cultures.

## □ Utambulisho (Introductions)

□ Objectives:

- Introduce oneself and others in Swahili.
- Share basic personal information.

□ Activities:

1. Self-Introduction Practice

Write and present a short self-introduction in Swahili.

2. Introduction Interviews

Pair up and interview each other, then introduce your partner to the class.

3. Name Tags

Create name tags with your name and a short introduction in Swahili.

4. Introduction Bingo

Play a bingo game where students find classmates who match certain criteria (e.g., "Find someone who has a brother").

5. Cultural Comparison

Compare and contrast introduction customs in Swahili-speaking cultures and your own.



# □ Familia (Family)

## □ Objectives:

- Identify family members in Swahili.
- Describe family relationships.

## □ Activities:

### 1. Family Tree Creation

Draw your family tree and label members in Swahili.

### 2. Family Descriptions

Write a paragraph describing your family in Swahili.

### 3. Guess the Family Member

Play a game where students describe a family member, and others guess who it is.

### 4. Family Vocabulary Flashcards

Create flashcards for family-related vocabulary.

### 5. Cultural Exploration

Research and present on family structures in Swahili-speaking societies.

# □ Rangi (Colors)

## □ Objectives:

- Learn color names in Swahili.
- Use colors to describe objects.

## □ Activities:

### 1. Color Hunt

Find and label objects of different colors in the classroom.

### 2. Coloring Activity

Color a picture and label each color in Swahili.

### 3. Color Flashcards

Create flashcards with color names and corresponding swatches.

### 4. Descriptive Sentences

Write sentences describing the colors of various objects.

### 5. Color Song

Learn a song that includes the names of colors in Swahili.

# □ Chakula (Food)

## □ Objectives:

- Identify common foods in Swahili.
- Express food preferences.

## □ Activities:

### 1. Food Vocabulary Matching

Match pictures of foods with their Swahili names.

### 2. Menu Creation

Design a menu with dishes labeled in Swahili.

### 3. Food Preferences Survey

Survey classmates about their favorite foods and present the findings in Swahili.

### 4. Recipe Sharing

Share a simple recipe using Swahili food vocabulary.

### 5. Cultural Food Presentation

Research and present on traditional dishes from Swahili-speaking regions.

## ☐ Shughuli za Kila Siku (Daily Activities)

### ☐ Objectives:

- Describe daily routines in Swahili.
- Use time expressions appropriately.

### ☐ Activities:

#### 1. Daily Routine Diary

Write a diary entry detailing your daily routine in Swahili.

#### 2. Time Matching Game

Match activities with the appropriate times of day.

#### 3 Role-Play

Act out daily activities while narrating them in Swahili.

#### 4. Schedule Creation

Create a daily schedule using Swahili time expressions.

#### 5. Class Survey

Survey classmates about their routines and present the data in Swahili.

## □ Nambari (Numbers)

### □ Objectives:

- Learn numbers in Swahili.
- Use numbers in practical contexts.

### □ Activities:

#### 1. Number Flashcards

Create flashcards for numbers 1–100 in Swahili.

## 2. Counting Objects

Count and label classroom objects in Swahili.

## 3. Math Problems

Solve simple math problems using Swahili numbers.

## 4. Number Bingo

Play bingo using Swahili numbers.

## 5. Phone Number Practice

Practice saying and writing phone numbers in Swahili.

# □ Mavazi (Clothing)

## □ Objectives:

- Identify clothing items in Swahili.
- Describe clothing using adjectives.

## □ Activities:

### . Fashion Show

Organize a mock fashion show where students describe outfits in Swahili.

## 2. \*\*Clothing Vocabulary Matching

### □ Chapter 9: Hali ya Hewa (Weather)

#### □ Objectives:

- Learn and use common weather terms.
- Practice discussing weather conditions.

#### □ Activities:

### 1. Weather Flashcards

Create flashcards with Swahili weather terms (e.g., mvua, jua, upepo) on one side and illustrations or English translations on the other.

### 2. Daily Weather Journal

Maintain a journal for a week, writing daily entries about the weather in Swahili. Include temperature, precipitation, and personal feelings.

### 3. Weather Role-Play

Pair up and simulate a weather forecast segment, with one student acting as the meteorologist delivering the forecast in Swahili.

### 4. Weather Bingo

Play a bingo game using weather vocabulary. The teacher calls out weather conditions in English, and students mark the corresponding Swahili terms on their bingo cards.

### 6. Weather Charades

Act out different weather conditions without speaking, while classmates guess the Swahili term being depicted.

## □ Wanyama (Animals)

### □ Objectives:

- Identify and name common animals.
- Describe animals using appropriate adjectives.



## □ Activities:

### 1. Animal Matching Game

Match pictures of animals to their Swahili names.

### 2. Animal Description Writing

Write short paragraphs describing favorite animals, including their habitats, diets, and physical characteristics, using Swahili vocabulary.

### 3. Animal Sound Quiz

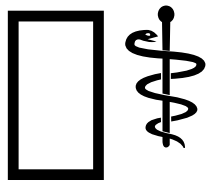
Listen to recordings of animal sounds and identify the animal in Swahili.

### 4. Swahili Animal Safari

Create a classroom "safari" where students place labels with Swahili animal names on pictures or models of animals.

### 5. Animal Storytelling

Compose and share short stories featuring animals as main characters, incorporating learned vocabulary.



## Kazi (Professions)

### □ Objectives:

- Learn various professions and related vocabulary.
- Practice asking and answering questions about occupations.

### □ Activities:

#### 1. Profession Flashcards

Create flashcards with images of different professions and their Swahili names.

#### 3. Interview Role-Play

Pair up and conduct mock interviews, asking and answering questions about professions in Swahili.

### 3. Occupation Matching Game

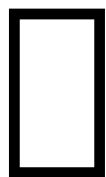
Match job descriptions to the correct profession titles in Swahili.

### 4. Career Day Presentation

Prepare and deliver short presentations about chosen professions, discussing daily tasks and required skills in Swahili.

### 5. Community Helpers Poster

Create posters highlighting various community helpers, their roles, and importance, using Swahili terms.



## Mapitio na Mazoezi (Review and Practice)

□ Objectives:

- Revisit key topics from previous chapters.
- Engage in practical conversation exercises.

## □ Activities:

### 1. Swahili Jeopardy Game

Organize a quiz game covering vocabulary and concepts from Chapters 9–11.

### 2. Group Skits

In small groups, create and perform skits that incorporate weather, animals, and professions vocabulary.

### 3. Swahili Story Circle

Each student contributes a sentence to a collaborative story, using vocabulary from previous chapters.

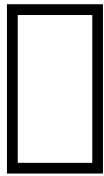
### 4. Vocabulary Relay Race

Divide into teams and race to match Swahili words to their English counterparts on the board.

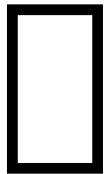
### 4. Peer Teaching Sessions

Students take turns teaching a mini-lesson on a topic from the previous chapters to their peers.

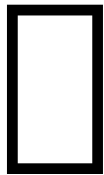
# **Songs, chants, rhymes, and practical tools for mastery**



## **Salamu (Greetings)**



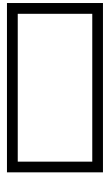
**Song:**



**"Hujambo rafiki yangu, hujambo?"**

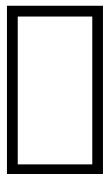
**(x2)**

**Habari gani? Nzuri sana! Hujambo?"**

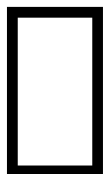
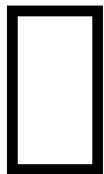


## **Technical Tools:**

- **Audio clips of greetings with different tones (formal/informal).**
- **Dialogue templates with fill-in-the-blanks.**
- **Flashcard game with greeting responses.**



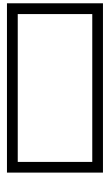
## **Utambulisho (Self-Introduction)**



**" Chant: Jina langu ni...**

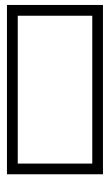
**Ninaishi...**

**Ninasoma katika shule ya..."**

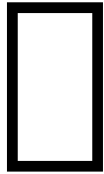


## **Practice Tools:**

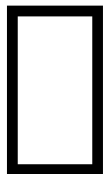
- **“Introduce Yourself” mini booklet students fill in.**
- **Cut-and-paste profile cards.**
- **Interview sheets for peer introduction.**



## **Familia (Family)**

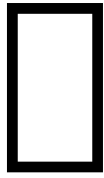


**Song (Tune: “Are You Sleeping?”):**



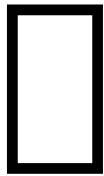
**Mama, Baba,**

**Dada, Kaka,  
Bibi, Babu,  
Tunawapenda.**

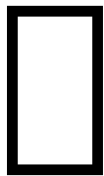


## **Practice Tools:**

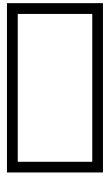
- **Printable family tree templates.**
- **Flashcards with family roles and images.**
- **Simple board game using “Who is it in the family?”**



## **Rangi (Colors)**



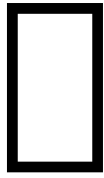
**Song (Tune: “Twinkle Twinkle”):**



**Nyekundu, bluu, kijani pia,**

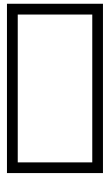
**Rangi nyingi nazifahamu.  
Njano, nyeupe na ya machungwa,  
Zote nzuri, zina mvuto.**



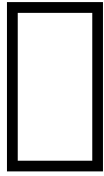


## **Practice Tools:**

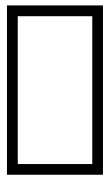
- **Color-by-number worksheets labeled in Kiswahili.**
- **Object-description activity ("Describe your pencil case!").**
- **"Pick the color" classroom scavenger hunt.**



## **Chakula (Food & Drink)**



**Song (Call-and-Response):**

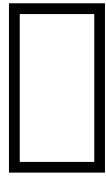


**Unapenda nini?**

**Napenda wali!**

**Unapenda nini?**

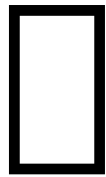
**Napenda maembe!**



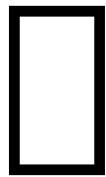
## **Practice Tools:**

- **Build-a-meal activity (cut out foods to make meals).**
- **Menus in Kiswahili with ordering role-play.**
- **Guess-the-food game using taste or smell (if possible).**

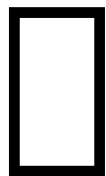
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## **Shughuli za Kila Siku (Daily Activities)**

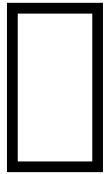


**Routine Chant:**



**\*Ninaamka saa moja,  
Nasafisha meno yangu,**

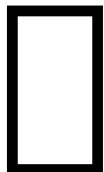
**Ninakula chakula cha asubuhi,  
Naenda shule kila siku...\***



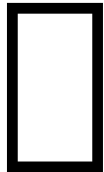
## **Practice Tools:**

- Time-wheel worksheet to match activities with times.**
- Daily routine comic strip (draw/write).**
- Class survey chart on common daily activities.**

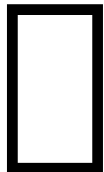
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## **Nambari (Numbers)**

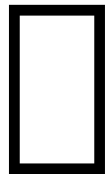


**Counting Song (1 to 10):**



**\*Moja, mbili, tatu, nne, tano,**

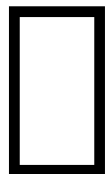
**Sita, saba, nane, tisa, kumi!\***  
**Hesabu na mimi, twende pamoja!**



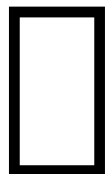
## **Practice Tools:**

- **Printable number puzzles (e.g., matching digits to Kiswahili words).**
- **Dice games for counting and addition.**
- **Math problem strips using simple Swahili instructions.**

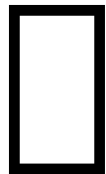
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## **Mavazi (Clothing)**



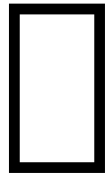
**Fashion Song:**



**\*Ninavaa shati,**

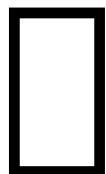
**Na suruali,**

**Na viatu vyangu,  
Niko tayari!\***

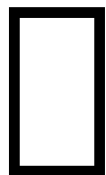


## **Practice Tools:**

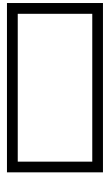
- Dress-up paper dolls with Swahili labels.**
- Clothing item cards for mix-and-match outfit games.**
- Describe-what-you-wear worksheet.**



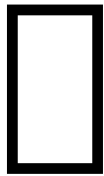
## **Hali ya Hewa (Weather)**



**Weather Song (Tune: “It’s Raining,  
It’s Pouring”)**



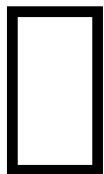
**Kunanyesha, kunanyesha, jua  
halipo leo,  
Leo ni baridi sana, vaa sweta lako!**



## **Practice Tools**

- Weather Spinner: Create a spinner with weather types (jua, mvua, upepo). Students spin and say the condition in a sentence.**
- Weather Chart: Track the week's weather using Swahili terms.**
- Weather Role-Play: Act as weather reporters using simple Swahili sentences.**

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## **Wanyama (Animals)**



**Animal Song (Tune: “Old MacDonald”)**



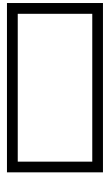
**Shambani kuna simba - raa! raa!  
raa!  
Na huko kuna tembo - boo! boo! boo!**



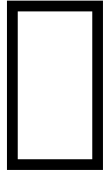
### **Practice Tools**

- Animal Flashcards: With Swahili names and images.**
- "Guess the Animal" Game: Describe animals with clues in Swahili; others guess.**
- Zoo Drawing Task: Draw and label animals using Swahili.**

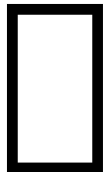
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## **Kazi (Professions)**



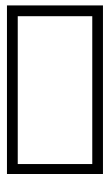
### **Professions Chant**



**Mimi ni daktari - naponya watu!**

**Mimi ni mwalimu - nifundisha darasani!**

**Mimi ni mpishi - napika chakula kitamu!**



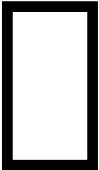
## **Practice Tools**

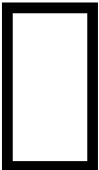
**- Dress the Worker: Match clothing/tools to jobs (chef hat = mpishi, stethoscope = daktari).**

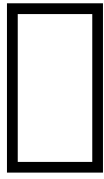


- **Profession Interview Role-play:**  
**Students act out being different professionals.**
- **"What do you want to be?" Poster:**  
**Draw your future profession and write a Swahili sentence.**

## **Mapitio na Mazoezi** **(Review & Practice)**

 **Review Song (Tune: “If You’re Happy and You Know It”)**

 **Kama wajua rangi piga makofi -  
nyekundu!**  
**Kama wajua nambari piga makofi -  
tano!**  
**Kama wajua kazi, sema jina lako -  
mwalimu!**



## **Practice Tools**

- Kiswahili Jeopardy: A gameboard with categories like “Salamu”, “Rangi”, “Wanyama”, “Mavazi”.**
- Conversation Circles: Students use all they’ve learned in pairs or groups to have short conversations.**
- Treasure Hunt: Students find classroom items by following clues in Swahili.**

# END OF UNIT QUIZ

## □ Final End-of-Unit Quiz (Kiswahili - Beginner Level)

Total Marks: 25

Time: 40 minutes

Jina (Name) \_\_\_\_\_

Tarehe (Date) \_\_\_\_\_

### □ A. Multiple Choice (Choose the correct answer) (5 marks - 1 mark each)

1. How do you say "Good morning" in Kiswahili?

a) Jioni njema

- b) Habari ya asubuhi**
- c) Usiku mwema**
- d) Kwaheri**

**2. What is “three” in Kiswahili?**

- a) Saba**
- b) Moja**
- c) Tatu**
- d) Nane**

**3. Which of these is a fruit?**

- a) Samaki**
- b) Embe**
- c) Maziwa**
- d) Kitabu**

**4. The Swahili word "mwalimu" means:**

- a) Student**
- b) Farmer**
- c) Teacher**
- d) Cook**

**5. What does “Mimi ni mwanafunzi” mean?**

- a) I am a teacher**
- b) I am a student**
- c) I am happy**
- d) I am cooking**

**□ B. Match the Following (5 marks - 1 mark each)**

**Match the Swahili words with their English meaning:**

| <b>Swahili</b>     | <b>English</b> |
|--------------------|----------------|
| <b>1. Nguo</b>     | <b>Rain</b>    |
| <b>2. Jiko</b>     | <b>Clothes</b> |
| <b>3. Mbwa</b>     | <b>Kitchen</b> |
| <b>4. Mvua</b>     | <b>Dog</b>     |
| <b>5. Saa moja</b> | <b>7:00 AM</b> |

**□ C. Fill in the blanks (5 marks)**

- 1. Jina langu ni \_\_\_\_\_.**
- 2. Mama yangu anapenda \_\_\_\_\_ (food).**
- 3. Nina kaka \_\_\_\_\_ dada wawili.**
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (blue) ni rangi ninayopenda.**
- 5. Navaa \_\_\_\_\_ (shirt) kwenda shule.**

**□ D. Answer verbally (5 marks)**

**Answer the following questions in Kiswahili:**

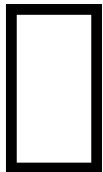
- 1. Salimia rafiki yako asubuhi.**
- 2. Taja angalau rangi mbili.**
- 3. Unapenda wanyama gani?**
- 4. Nambari ya simu ina nambari ngapi?**
- 5. Eleza kazi moja unayopenda.**

**☐ E. Speaking/Performance (Optional - Teacher-Assessed) (Bonus 5 marks)**

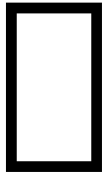
**☐ Present a short self-introduction in Kiswahili including:**

- Name**
- Age**
- Where you live**
- One thing you like**

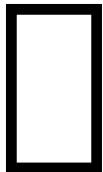
## **STUCTURED ASSESSMENT**



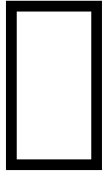
**Assessment Overview**



**Total Marks: 25**



**Assessment Areas:**

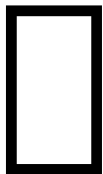


## **MINI PUZZLE AND ACTIVITY SECTION**



**Kiambatisho cha Burudani:**

**Mafumbo na Mchezo ya Kiswahili**



**1. Jaza Nafasi (Fill in the Blanks)**

**Jaza maneno sahihi:**

**1. Mimi ninavaa \_\_\_\_\_ kwenda  
shule. (sweta / samaki / embe)**

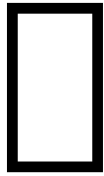
**2. Jina langu ni \_\_\_\_\_.  
(andika jina lako)**



**3. Nyani ni aina ya \_\_\_\_\_.**  
**(samaki / mnyama / chakula)**

**4. Mimi ni \_\_\_\_\_ wa familia.**  
**(babu / mwanafunzi / sahani)**

**5. Tunapika chakula jikoni kwa kutumia \_\_\_\_\_.**  
**(rangi / jiko / meza)**



## **2. Kitendawili (Riddle)**

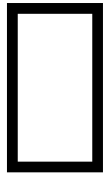
**Ninani mimi?**

**Nina miguu minne, lakini siwezi  
kutembea.**

**➤ Jibu: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Nina meno lakini sili chakula.**

**➤ Jibu: \_\_\_\_\_**



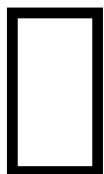
### **3. Tafuta Maneno (Word Search)**

**Tafuta maneno haya kwenye kisanduku:**

**mbwa, tembo, samaki, jua, mvua, rangi,  
kanga, sweta**

**plaintext**


**M B W A S W E T A  
T J U A Q U A M V  
K K A N G A T E M  
R N S A M A K I A  
A G I N A R A J U**



### **4. Chora na Andika**

**Chora picha y  
a familia yako.**

**→ Kisha andika sentensi tatu kwa  
Kiswahili:**



- 1. Huyu ni \_\_\_\_\_**
- 2. Anapenda \_\_\_\_\_**
- 3. Mimi ninampenda kwa  
sababu \_\_\_\_\_**

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## **APPENDICES AND FUN CULTURAL FACTS**



**Kiambatisho: Ujuzi wa Ziada na  
Mambo ya Kitamaduni (Appendix: Extra  
Knowledge and Cultural Fun Facts)**



- 1. Majina ya Kiswahili ya Ajabu**
  - Tembo mkubwa zaidi duniani huitwa "Jasiri" katika baadhi ya hadithi.**

- Katika maeneo ya pwani, watoto hupewa majina kama Baraka (neema) au Amani (amani).



## **2. Vyakula Maarufu vya Kiswahili**

- Ugali - chakula kikuu kilichotengenezwa kwa unga wa mahindi.
- Samosa - kitafunwa kilichojaa nyama au mboga.
- Pilau - wali wenye viungo vitamu, hupikwa kwenye sherehe.

☐ Je, umewahi kuonja chakula cha Kiswahili? Eleza.



## **3. Maeneo Maarufu ya Kiswahili**

- Zanzibar - Kisiwa kizuri chenye historia ya Waswahili na utalii wa bahari.

- Mombasa - Mji wa kihistoria unaojulikana kwa ngome ya Fort Jesus.
- Lamu - Eneo la meli za dhow na maisha ya jadi ya Kiswahili.



#### **4. Mavazi ya Kiswahili**

- Kanzu - Vazi refu linalovaliwa na wanaume hasa wakati wa sikukuu.
- Kitenge na kanga - Mavazi yenye rangi na ujumbe, huvaliwa na wanawake.

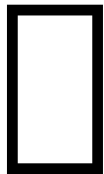
**□ Jitengenezee vazi la Kiswahili ukitumia karatasi au vitambaa.**



#### **5. Methali Maarufu za Kiswahili**

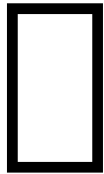
- Haraka haraka haina baraka.  
(Ukifanya mambo kwa haraka sana, unaweza kufeli.)

- **Bahati haiji mara mbili.**  
**(Tumia fursa unapopata, haitarudi.)**
- **Mtoto umleavyo ndivyo akuavyo.**  
**(Malezi ni msingi wa tabia ya mtoto.)**



## **6. Wimbo Maarufu wa Watoto**

**(Kid's Rhyme)**



**Twende shuleni, shuleni, shuleni,**  
**Nisome Kiswahili, nikue**  
**mjanja!**

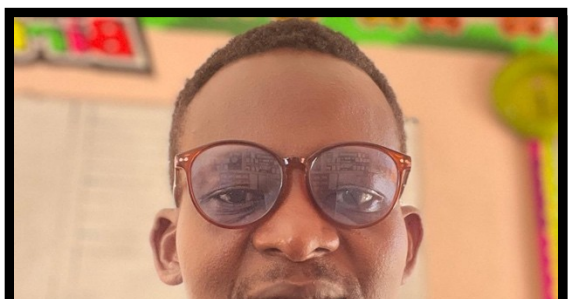
**Karibu kwenye safari ya maarifa!**

***Msingi wa Kiswahili: Safari ya Ujuzi*** ni kitabu maalum kilichoundwa kwa wanafunzi wa ngazi ya msingi na sekondari, kikilenga kuwajengea msingi thabiti wa lugha ya Kiswahili. Kupitia masomo ya darasani, mazoezi ya vitendo, na hadithi fupi zenye mafunzo, mwanafunzi ataweza kujifunza kwa njia rahisi, yenye mpangilio na ya kuvutia.

Kitabu hiki kinafaa kwa matumizi ya walimu na wanafunzi darasani, na pia kwa mwanafunzi anayejifunza kwa kujitegemea.

**Anza safari yako ya ujuzi leo!**

## **KUHUSU MWANDISHI**



***Hamza Mugeni*** ni mwalimu mwenye uzoefu





**mkubwa katika ufundishaji wa lugha. Anaishi Kampala, Uganda, na kwa sasa anafundisha katika Idara ya Lugha, Taibah International School. Amejitolea kukuza uelewa wa lugha ya Kiswahili miongoni mwa wanafunzi wa shule za msingi na sekondari.**

**Kupitia kitabu hiki, anaendeleza lengo la kuwasaidia wanafunzi kujifunza Kiswahili kwa ufasaha na kwa njia inayowapa motisha ya kujifunza zaidi.**